BUTLAND



HERALD

WHITE, HENDERSON & CO.1

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, 1.2th news from all nations .- "

PUBLISHERS.

VOL. XLVI.

RUTLAND, VT. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1840.

INO. 44.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. lage subscribers \$2-by mail \$2, or \$1,75 in

prouse the same.

A more supplied by our south-western post rider, and at their door, \$2-companies and individuring off the route \$1.75. with deductions in cases of 25 cents if paid in advance in cash a subscription will be taken for less than rix for saless paid in advance. And no paper will be supplied to the continuous and the same supplied to the continuous south arrearages are paid, unless the later chapters so to do.

Transats so on the usual liberal terms. As our PERTISENO on the usual liberal terms. As our street is large and general throughout the com-perchests, mechanics, post masters, and sil-laring occasion to advertise, will find it to drastage to resort to this paper.



For the Ratland Herald. EARS OF CHILDHOOD AND AGE.

BY THE PARIABLE BARD!

Sweet are the tears Of youthful-years In a moment of childish care, But the tear of ago Is a dark pressge That serrow is clinging there. I love the griefs of a simple child, Which like thin clouds at morning mild, In liquid brightness roll— But oh! the agony deep and wild, That rends an old man's coul!

By a flowery glade, Aud a cedar shade, et a young heart's anguish leap; But a dreary zone
By the yew tree's moan,
Where the north winds o'er it sweep,
Let the man of years whose soul is bleak,
Apart from Eurth in his sadness eeek, Till sorrow's flame assuage; For dear is the gloom of a spirit weak But bitter the tear of age. allingford, Oct. 1840.

A POETICAL RENUNCIATION. he following renunciation of locofocoism whose names are attached to it. Burns in these, no unworthy imitators of his im-rial genius.—[Ed. State Jour.

From the Canton, O., Repository. We can na' longer go ye Martie. here are ganging, no wee Martie! e've got sae flirty and sae starty, caree can we of Auld Jackson's party, Which way ye sped; once ye promis'd strange and hearty, His steps to tread.

e've miss'd ve'r predecessor's tack. fe're fearful ye are slidin' back. To thrones an' kings; Ogle's tale we see nac lack O' ye'r fine things.

seclouded wi' Sub-Treasury fogs, 'e'r pathway lies o'er stanes and logs, easurers an' bluid Lound dogs, Beset ye'r feet; Ye'r doomed to meet.

We ken seems rather impolite at we must tak' the course that's right, An' plainly show ye,

we can na' go ye. tian Coder, Perry Chance, James Grimes, Samuel Beary, John Hinds, Jacob Henning, Sedi Rinear, D. Kuhns, Samuel Cattel, Jacob Meese, Jesse Evans, John Dougherty, John Shadwick, Samuel Grenameyar, Peter man, Jesse Coance, Jesse Thomas, Wm. lark Andrew C. Redick, Wm. homas B. Mathers, Alexander Winings, osiah Catrel, Solomon Klingaman, Michael Miller, Peter Miller, sen.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA Extract of a letter, dated Bombay, July 22, o'clock in the evening, received by the

erranean packet : The steamer is already under weigh and oping down, but I try to catch her with the lines, to say that a private express from feutta has arrived, which states that intelliee has been received there from China, by steamer Enterprise, of the arrival of part of expedition in the Canton river, and of the at destruction of the forts of the Bocca gris. We shall know the truth of it in a y or two; it is doubted by none."

The following, from a correspondent of the don Standard, is additional to the above. "I send you in haste the accompanying exet of a letter from Bombay, received by a end of mine in Liverpool—'After the vessels desroyed the forts of the Bogue at the enace of the Boca Tigris, some troops and n were sent on shore to put them in a se of defence against the Chinese. The excation then proceeded towards Whampon, appassed two Chinese pilots; but on reach-second Bar, the passage for large vessels is impeded by the Chinese having taken the aution to sink some large junks—however, matter vessels and steamers will almost mediately proceed with a strong military to raze Canton to the ground.

relutionary Incident .- During the revoluthe right eye. Mr. R. was a member of the present, and recently elected to the next Con-ficused together, and were eminently soc-gress from the thirteenth congressional district d doing great damage to the enemy and of Pennsylvania. making money for themselves. One eve-being in the latitude of the shoals of Nan-tet, but many miles to the eastward of them,

sappearance of a merchantman, and towards her; but to their astonishment, found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very light breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions. One only could be pursued, and

the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem .dden he hauled down every sail, and all hands were employed with setting poles, as if shoving his vessel off a bank? The people on board the frigate were all amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee to make him scarse' as soon as the night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundered fathoms deep!

Effects of music on health.—The influence of music on the mind is so refining, and tends so much to beget feelings of kindness and between the benchess and between the benchess after the benth, that no system of education can be complete, which does not provide this important means of moral training. Music is taught in most schools on the continent; and it is to this circumstance among others, that, as I concieve, the superiority of Germans and Italians over ourselves is mainly attributable.

Besides, are we not equally with them Saxons, and members of the German family? And are not, therefore, our actual capabilities originally the same! The motion that our countrymen have comparitively no ear for music, is an unfounded prejudice. Our actual inferiority arises solely from want of cultivation.—M. M. Noah.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE TIMES .- Some hardy roughskins, from the pine knots up the Alle-ghany, were sauntering up town, and had their wild unpractised ears arrested by the sounds of a piano.—They could not make it out—it was neither jewsharp nor fiddle, yet it was "first rate"—and being overcome with curios-ity, they all entered (three of them) through an open door. In a handsomely furnished room, one of our Whig girls was playing and singing a Tippecanoe song. The Mountain boys hoped no offence, but wanted to hear her play "on that thing." "O yes," said our young belle, with great humor and archness, "but I can play nothing but Harrison tunes. Are you for Harrison?" "Yes, all of us," said they. And away she went—rattling off and singing some of her more favorite Harrison songs. The lads appeared delighted. "If Jim only heard that, do you think he would vote for Mr. Van Buren!" said one to the others. "Who is Jim!" said our heroine. "He is a comrade of ours, and a loco democrat, but I think if he heard that we would have been in ""Go. heard that song, it would turn him." fetch him,"said she, no way daunted, and the three started off, and directly returned with their stubborn and incredulous comrade. young lady had now her ambition aroused, an the young man being seated, she played and sang some of the most lively and popular Har-rison airs, while Jim himself had to join in chorus, thanked the lady, and said he was no longer a Van Buren man, but would go the "whole figure" for Tippecanoe from this out. They all departed, highly pleased. So much for a Pittsburgh Whig girl.—Pittsburg Daily

Marriage. - One of the most remarkable features of this extraordinary institution is, the successive changes it undergoes in the course of its history. When the young husband and wife first enter upon their new relation, how little do they foresee what is before them. they take possession, for the first time, of their new house and enjoy its cheering aspect, its regularity and quiet, and its expression of do mestic peace and joy, how little do they anticipate the trials and vicis itudes, the deep and yet unseen fountains of joy and sorrow, which lie in their future way! In a few years how changed! One after another has been added in various ways to the company which began only with two, until at length, they find themselves presiding over a rumerous circle of children, and relatives, and domestics; the father and mother both involved in responsibilities. from which they would have altogether shrund had they anticipated them at the beginning In a few years this happy circle must be broeu in upon and scattered. Death comes in and makes one and another his prey; others gradually arrive at maturity, and leave their father's roof to seek other homes, and to return no more to the ark which sheltered them at first; and, at last the father and mother are left alone, to spend their declining years at their solitary fire side, to look back upon scenes of activity, and trial, and enjoyment which can never return. Such is the outline of the history of thousands of families.

Poor men coal this .- The following sentence was uttered by Mr. Van Buren in a speech in the Convention for amending the Constitution of New York and published in the minutes of the proceedings of that body :
"Generally speaking vice and poverty 60

HAND IN HAND. Poor men think of that, and then go and rote for him who slanders you, if you can.

Mysterious Death.-An inquest was held s morning, at the New Era office, on the body of an unknown man, who, while reading that paper, sudenly fell and expired before any relief could be afforded him. After a minute examination into the circumstances, the jury

rendered the following verdict : "Died of try-

ing to believe the election returns and boastings

the New Era !"-New York Times. Suicide.-We regret to state that Mr. William S. Ramsay, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, put an end to his life yesterday evening at Barnum's Hotel in this city, by shooting himself in

True Pleasure is only found in the union of to but many miles to the castward of them, what charms the heart as well as the senses, spied a large British vessel, having the and leaves behind no regret.

ers have seen historical notices of the misfor-tunes of the family of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell

was paster of the Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, and like most of the clergy of that church 'at that time' was a zealous His activity against the British, made him a mark for their vengeance, and in one of their frequent incursions into that neighborhood, when he was from home, a company of soldiers surrounded his dwelling, and one of them deliberately levelled his musket at Mrs. Caldwell, while on her knees at prayer, and fired, killing her instantly. The party then retreated, carrying off several articles of plunder, and among them Mr. Caldwell's family bible.— Not long ago, and more than sixty years after the event we have been recording, an old woman living on Long Island, called on one of the grandchildren of Mr. C. at Morristown, N. J. and presented this identical bible, contuining the family record as made by Mr. Caldwell in its own hand writing—then the record as made by the soldier who stole it, and various memorranda by subsponted reseasors.

XI. It is fact that at least on the stole of the stol rious memoranda by subsequent possessors.

Phil. Sentinel.

SHOULD THERE BE A CHANGE.

This is the great question about to be decided by the freemen of the United States at the polls. They are called to decide whether their government has been so wisely, purely and beneficially administered during the last four years that there is not a reasonable prospect that a change would not be an improvement. In determining this question, we ask every voter to cast such a ballot as his understanding, his judgment and his conscience shall dic-tate, and to bear in mind the following facts. We pledge whatever of character may be ours

I. It is a fact that the expenditures of the Federal Government, for all purposes except the payment of public debt, which were about Fifty Millions during the four years of J. Q. Adams's Administration, have been more than one hundred millions during the four years of Martin Van Boren's Administration. We be-lieve they have exceeded one hundred and twenty, but that they have exceeded one hundred millions cannot be denied by any

honest and intelligent citizen.

II. It is a fact that while the aggregate expenditures have been so largely increased, the proportion devoted to purposes of lasting utility and substantial improvement is far less than in the former period. Our fortifications, navy, harbors, rivers, &c. have not been improved so rapidly as they formerly were, if at all, under this administration.

III. It is a fact that during the four years of J. Q. Adams's Administration, with an an-nual revenue of about twenty-five millions, more than Fifty Millions were paid on account

of the then existing National Debt.

1V. It is a fact that no National Debt exist. ed when Martin Van Buren was inaugurated, while there was a balance in the Treasury, beyond what Congress had directed to be apportioned among the States, of over Six Millions of Dollars. This balance has been spent; Nine Millions of the States' money has been withheld and expended; the Government stock in the old U. S. Bank has been sold for over Eight Millions, and that has been expended; and not only is there nothing now in the Treasury, but Government has now out standing over Four Millions of Treasury Notes or promises to pay: making an aggregate of Twenty-seven Millions of Dollars which this Administration has spent beyond its legitimate in-

V. It is a fact that all the money due the Government from all Banks whatever on claims arising since 1828 does not equal onesixth of the amount that this Administration has run behindhand; and yet we are gravely told that the Government is embarrassed b cause the Banks do not pay what they owe it!

It is a fact that the partisans of this Administration, which has run the Government in debt after devouring its aubstance, have the immeasurable impudence to stigmatize the friends of that Administration which paid off Fifty Millions of debt and contracted as the advocate of a splendid, powerful and costly Government and of a National Debt! Could effrontery be more brazen than this !

VIF. It is a fact that, in addition to the unparalleled amount of money expended by his Administration, several Millions have been embezzled by its subordinates, especially those charged with the collection and keep-ing of the Revenue. The amount of defalca-tions discovered and exposed during the last 4 years has been very great, and we have reason to believe that very much more remains to be made known to the public.

VIII. It is a fact that Samuel Swartwout, appointed Collector of this Port by Gen. Jackson, but superseded by Mr. Van Buren soon alter he came into office, abstracted no less than One Million and a Quarter of Dollars from the Treasury, partly before and partly after Mr. Van Boren was inaugurated President; and, though Mr. Van Buren had always known and regarded him as unworthy of pecuniary trost, yet very inadequate and insecure bonds were taken for his sureties, and some of the time none at all; and he at last deliberately left the Country, two months after he had surrendered his office, when the Government must have known and did know that he was a defaulter, yet took no steps to secure the amount or prevent his escape be-

and its jurisdiction.

IX. It is a fact that an able Committee of Congress, after a careful investigation of the whole subject on the spot, reported that Mr. Swartwout had been enabled to abstract this large sum through the incapacity or neglect of duty of several leading officers of the Federal Government, among whom were the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Naval Officer of this Port - all of them associates and intimate personal friends of the President. Not one of these officers have been dismissed from the service by the President, but Levi Woodbury still holds the important post of Secretary of the Treausury, for which he is wholly unqual-ified, and Enos T. Throop, who proved unterly incompetent to discharge the duties of Naval Officer of this Port, and whose incompetency

the great revulsion and Treasury bankruptcy of 1837 the Receivers of Public Moneys were accustomed to pay over the Public Moneys were collected by them about at their own convenience; and that they would often have \$200, 000 or more accumulated in their hands and remain there for months, although their instance. tions were peremptory to deposite all they had collected at least once a month. The Treascollected at Past once a month. The Treasury Department would write them once in a while; inferting them of the positive rule which they how very well, and telling them that they must pay over, and they would return some freolous excuse or none at all, and go on withhilding and speculating or spending the major was the contract of the past of the contract of the past of the p public money, for month after month, signed or were supersed

XI. It is a fact that at least one of thes notorious defaulters-William Linn, Receiver of Public moners at Galena—was reappointed by PresidentJackson in 1835, while Van Buren was Vice President and confiden-tial councellor it the White House and Levi Woodbury Secntary of the Treasury, and afat least three times to complain of his defalca-tions. He continued a wilful defaulter, Woodcontinued his periodical admouitions, and Martin Van Buren continued them both in office, until on the 7th of January, 1838, Linn resigned! | hopeless defaulter to the amount of \$55,962 06—an amount which had been steadily increasing under the Secretary's periodical remonstrance and threats to have him removed. If Woodbury is still continued by Martin Van Buren as Secretary of the Treasury. [For the official documents in this case, see Investigating Committee's Report, (No. 313.) of 25h Congress, 3d Session, p.

59-166.] XII. It is a fact that known defaulters have been kept in office when they ought to have been removed, apparently for no other reason than this; that they were ardent and influential Van Biren men, and leading politicians of that faith wrote to Washington that their removal would hurt the party. Take the following instances:

Hon. William Hendricks, who now heads the Van Buren Electoral Ticket in Indiania, but then a Senator in Congress pretending to be of no party, but in secret a confidential associate of Van Buren and Woodbury, wrote as follows to the later, in behalf of John Spen-

Hadison, August 31, 1836.

Sir—I am informed that some things are stated recently to the predjudice of Col. John Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, and I am requested towrite you. In doing so, I can only say that I have been gratified in learning that his deposites have been made to your sat-isfaction; and if so, I hope that minor matters, if mere irregularities,† will be overlooked.— He is reputed to be an honest and honorable man, and I do not believe that he has intenman, and ido not believe that he has inten-tionally either done wrong or violence to his instructions. It would to some extent produce excitement if he were removed, for he has many warm and influential friends both at Fort Wayne and in Dearborn County, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be. With much respect, WM. HENDRICKS.

Hon Lavi Woodbury, Sec of Treasury. This application had the desired effect. Spencer was retained in office!

On the 17th of October following, Mr John Spencer tries his own hand at an excuse for not paying over the money he had collected. He writes to Mr Woodbury as follows:

"My Democratic friends think that I ought not to leave until after we hold our presidential election, on the 7th November, which I have concluded to await; and shall leave on that evening, or the next morning, to deposite, with all the funds on hand up to that time. shall write you again before I leave."

This excuse was accepted by the compliant [For Official Correspondence in this case

as prepared for the public eye' by Mr Woodbury himself, see Investigating

Report aforesaid, page 214—224.]
Again: Mr Woodbury had undertaken, in his slow-and-easy fastion, to make Mr Wiley P. Harris, receiver at Columbus, Miss., pay over the nice sum of \$481,604 63, which been for some time accomulating in his hands. After writing him a dozen times, the Secretary at last ventures to threaten him, that if he does not pay up by the lat of October next, he shall be operseded. Mr John F. H. Claiborne, since, if not then,a Van Buren member for Elector of President, steps in to the aid of Harris, in a long political letter, of which we can only make room for the following extract:

"Nothing would rejoice him [Senator Poindexterl more than the expulsion of General Harris, whom he knows to be one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His family and connections are extremely influential, and all of them are cooperating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making .-They are true democrats, and the bank, nullifying, and White parties would shout "victoat any blow aimed at them.

We are now in the midst of an in campaign. Gov. Runnels, R. Walker, Maj.

(These "more irregularities" embraced the follow-

These, fellow citizens, are recorded, substantiated, indisputable facts. They cannot be stantiated, indisputable facts. They cannot be gains aved or explained away. Compare the conduct of the Government now with the course pursued in 1794, when Geo. Washington was president, and Alexander Hamlinton (with all his known errors of political opinion) was Secretary of the Treasury. A Collector of the Customs failed in a single instance to home a draft of the Treasure was been followed. honor a draft of the Treasury upon him. Col. Hamilton at once reported him to the President for removal on the following terms?

Treasury Department, Feb. 16, 1794.

Sir—The enclosed letter of the 27th of last month, from the collector at Tappahannock, relates to a subject equally delicate and disagreeable. It is my duty to add, that bills have returned protested to the amount of \$3,000

This conduct, though I trust proceeded from no ill motive in the collector, is of a nature so fatal to the punctual collection of the second and at the same time so vitally injurious to the public credit, that I cannot forbear to submit as my opinion that the public good requires the superseding of the offices.

With perfect respect, &c.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON. To the President of the United States.

All cases of delinquency accruing under Washington's Administion were treated after the same fashion.

Fellow-citizens, you have a thousand substantial reasons for changing your rulers; but do not suffer their multiplicity to divert your attention from their conduct of the National Finances. It is your money which they have prodigally expended. Your money which they have committed to unfaithful hands, and suffered to be embezzled when a prompt and fearless removal of the peculators would have saved a great part of it. Can you consciensaved a great part of it. Can you conscientiously vote to retain these men in power! If so, can you blame any one but yourselves if another four years of government prodigality and national disaster and poverty should be the result! Answer these questions at the Polls as becomes intelligent freemen.—L. Cab.

STOPPING THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Our exchange papers from the far West are lic works along the great Lakes. All the principal harbors on Lake Eric, as our readers doubtless know, are artificial ones; formed by running out piers of timber loaded with stone into the Lake, and thus enclosing a space suf-ficient to accommodate a large number of ves-sels, and affording them protection from the heavy swell which a gale on Lake Erie speedily rolls up. For several years past a small annual appropriation has been made by Congress for each of these harbors, to extend the piers and deepen the enclosed anchorage This was the case we believe, at east with some of them, during the last session; but at the same time discretionary pow-er was given to the President to withhold the appropriations if he saw fit. Acting under this authority, or intent upon abandoning the whole system, the Federal Administration has recently given directions not only for the stop-page of the improvements, but for the sale of all the implements belonging to the service. This was the case here on the Hudson River Improvement-when the Engineer in charge of the work was compelled to sell some of the scows and other public property to re-imburse as we learn from the American of the 3d inst., the pile driver, scows, &c., belonging to the United States, have been all disposed of at public auction for \$201-the original cost having been more than as many thousands. At Michigan city a similar wanton sacrifice of the public property has been directed .- So at Conneaut—so at Huron—and doubtless the same scene has been enacted at many other important points on the Lake frontier. is the inexcusable prodigality—the utter want of forecast of the Federal Administration. To resume the works thus abruptly abandoned, it will now require an entirely new set of imple-ments and materials; and, if the Florida system is to prevail everywhere, we should doubtless see the men who bid them off at public auction the other day, selling the very articles back again (painted and scraped a little perhaps) to the wiseacres of Wash for more than their original cost! Happily the Proper are about to entrust their public interests to honest and frithful stewards.

GENERAL HARRISON

When at Lancaster, (Ohio,) on the 21st ultimo, some of General Harrison's friends called his attention to a report extensively circulated by his enemies, in which he is chargof Congress, and then a Van Buren candidate ed with being unfriendly to foreign emigrants; and with a design to withhold from them the privileges of citizens. In this public address to the people on that day, the General replied to this charge in substance as follows:
"I am accused, fellow-citizens, of enter-

taining unfriendly feelings towards foreigners sho emigrated to this country with a view of becoming citizens, and of a design to throw obstructions in the way of their naturalization. othing can be more false than this charge. Indeed, it has become the custom of my politica, apponents to ascribe to me opinione and feelings the very reverse of those that I entertain, and, without a shadow of proof, on their naked, unsupported assertion, put me upon my defence. What, my fellow-citizens, can be more cruel and unjust than this? I have been more than 40 years before my countrymost of the time engaged in active public ser-*This was not all true. Woodbury had written to im just footiers days prior to the date of this letter of know who be did not pay over the comfortable are upon record and before the public, are a up of \$100,079 32, acknowledged to be in his true index to my opinions on this, as well as other important subjects. And if those who thus accuse me will paint to a single vote or Inc. Sharing purchasers of lands, by refusing to receive such unners as they had to offer, and then buying it of them at I to 5 per cent discount. It is support their assertion, then I will agree that I am bound to come forward and explain or admit its truth. But they cannot do this. No such vote was ever given by me, and no such statesman, and of great political talent and explain. It is contrary of par and charging another share to the Government for contrary of par and charging another share to the Contrary of par and charging another share to the Contrary. I have felt the warmest sympathy for the victims. any expression of mine which can in the least

The Lost Bible Found.—most of our read has cost, the People so dear, has been appointed by Mr. Loss Buren Charge d.Affairs to Naper of the family of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell ples, with an outfit of \$4,500 and a salary of New Jersey, in the revolutionary war.

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Mr. Loss Buren Charge d.Affairs to Naper of the New Jersey d.Affairs to Naper of the New Jersey all occasions given my support, whether in the national councils or as a private citizen, to all the laws which have been passed to render their condition better, or their naturalization more easy. Nay, more, I have on several special occasions lent my aid to bands of op-pressed foreigners exiled from their homes when the general laws of our country were

not effectual for their reliet.

"When Ireland was crushed in the attempt to throw off the British yoke, and when her enthusiastic sons, the United Irishmen, were defeated and driven into exile, and as exiles sought our shore-they came poor, and with out a home—I was one who sympathized in their sufferings, and advocated a law for their relief—a law setting apart to them a tract of land sufficient for their wants, to be given to them on long credit and on the most most terms. I advocated, too, a like to the French exiles, on which

to cultivate the vine and of whether in or out of public stat ways done whatsoever was it relieve the burdens and add to the foreign emigrant; and wh serve them more efficiently, I b my counsel and my sympathy, and they have rewarded me with the strongest marks of their

gratitude and affection. "In the last struggle of Poland for liberty; and in the last battle, fought under the walls of Warsaw, in which the fate of that gallaut nation was sealed, there was an eminence immediately under the walls, obstinately contested and three times lost and won by the contended and three times lost and won by the contend-ing armies. The spot was overgrown with small alder shrubs, and every bush was steep-ed in the blood of the patriot Poles. When the contest was over, and Poland had sunt in-to a Rusian province her people, who mingle a strong degree of religious devotion with pat-riotic enthusiasm, flocked to the spot to cut and preserve, as holy relies, pieces of those shrubs stained with the blood of their country-men who fell as martyrs in the cause of liberty

and their country.

"The Russian Government fearing the effect of this feeling, ordered the hill to be cleared and the bushes to be burned, so that no more of these relies could be procured; hence those already gathered became in the estima-tion of the Poles, a treasure above all price. filled with complaints against the General Gov-ernment for its sudden suspension of the pub-lic works along the great Lakes. All the ed to me but three days ago, by a delegation of exiled Poles, as a token of their grati-tude for some services which I was able to render them, and for the kind feelings which they knew I entertained for them and their country. It is, as you see, a cross made of small stems of the alder, and beautifully wrought with silver. These unfortunate ment esteemed it the most precious gift they could bestow on one they knew to be their friend, and I prize it as they prized it."

From the Richmond Whig.

We should vainly attempt to impart any conception of the powerful impression which WEBSTER has made upon the thousands of Virginia's most enlightened sons, who have been convened here. No language however, impassioned, can convey a just idea of it— The effects of his more oratory have been great; but far greater have been the pleasures, and we may say surprise, at finding how near-ly the matured experience of that high intellect had confirmed him to the Virginia standard of State Rights and Strict Constructions .-Mingled with these was the generous and enminds—the desire of atoning, of rendering long deferred but full eventual justice to his who had suffered under a quarter of a century of foul calumny and violent, though so far as the people are concerned, unintentional mis-construction. His presence here has conquered more prejudice in three days, than orlinarily an age is competent to overcome.-We trust and we believe, that the gratification has been mutual, and that he will carry back to Massachusetts the convictions which were there cherished of the Virginia character 60 years ago, and that if Virginians do stickle a little too much for analy the oppo-the excess of a noble quality, and the oppostickle a little too much for abstractions, it is site of the inglorious vice of the times, crooks the knee to power, that "thrift may follow fawning.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The severe delegations from this district to the Richmo Convention received a handsome compliment from the ship Sea and the barque Effort, in passing the City Point in their respective steamboats. As they have in sight of City Point, going and returning, each of these gallant argusies drossed herself in the attire of ensigns and flags; and as the steamers passed, saluted with two guns, which were returned with three cheers from the delegates. From the main yard of each ship hung a cider barrel, and between the fore and main masts of the Effort, were suspended aloft cozy little battau, with the word "Tippecanoe" painted on the aide fronting the river, while a sailor seated in the stern played his paddle with great earnestness. The incident was pleasing for it was a proof of hearthness in the cause, as well as a compliment intended for the delega-tion, which they felt and appreciated in a right aptrit.

We should not forget to mention that, as each of the steamers pussed Berkley, the birth place of Wm. Henry Harrison, the delegated on board ascended to the upper deck and gave three cheers.

John Q. Adam's Opinion.—The Testimony of John Quincey Adams in favor of Gen. Harrison, with all patriotic citizens will outweigh the interested opinions and party sures of ten thousand office holders and weigh the interested opinions and party con-sures of ten thousand office holders and Van Buren collar men. Mr. Adams has lately said to some of his constituents in the old col when his opinion was asked (though he dently remarked that it was not proper for to take an active part in the presidential